

mere accident will never be punished but intentional evasion must never escape punishment. A man may cut down on a wrong estimate and find he has cut 10 and not 5 cart-loads as specified in his license. But when he actually removes the 10 cart-loads without payment, he cannot pretend that his intention was honest.

Subject No. 26.

Repair, restoration and endowment of Kigga Temple.

Summary of discussion.—Repair and restoration and endowment of Kigga Temple are urgent and important. About Rs. 5,000 worth of work has to be carried out. The promised grant of Rs. 1,000 is thus insufficient. It is a famous temple, held in high respect and entered in the list of structures to be cared for on account of their historical or architectural importance.

Dewan's reply.—Government will give the wood and a small money grant in addition towards repair and restoration of the temple, and the devotees should find the remainder. This is the general rule. To what extent exceptional help for repairs would be justified in the present case owing to historical and architectural interest of the building is a question which will be duly considered after consulting local officers. The restoration of the endowment is under the consideration of Government and early orders will be passed.

Subject No. 27.

Jalari trees.

Summary of discussion.—Jalari trees are included under Reserved trees and thereby raiyats are put to much inconvenience. They grow freely and abundantly in some parts of the Koppa Taluk and unless thinned and cleared impede the growth of grass. They do not live long or grow to appreciable dimensions, but wither after a time. They do not yield timber worth reserving by Government. They were never reserved before. No lac is obtained from them. They should be classed as second class subject to a seigniorage of only 8 annas per cart-load.

Dewan's reply.—Government will consider the expediency of lowering the seigniorage as proposed in specified localities where the tree is not used for lac and does not yield good timber. The tree has been classed as Reserved in all Districts since the first introduction of Forest Conservancy now many years ago.

Subject No. 28.

Reduction of seigniorage on Jambe wood.

Summary of discussion.—The Jambe tree does not yield good timber. It does not last long but is not liable to be eaten up by white ants and does not rot in damp. It is thus the wood which poor people use mostly for small huts or cattle sheds. The present seigniorage thereon is Rs. 3 per cart-load and is prohibitive. It should be reduced to 8 annas per cart-load.

Dewan's reply.—The classification of timber in the seigniorage rules of 1888 has been liberally made. The present representation will nevertheless be considered, but no definite reply can be given now.

Subject No. 29.

Clearing of jungle
on margin of Malnad
holdings.

Summary of discussion.—It appears from the Proceedings that, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, a raiyat can clear jungle within a radius of 100 yards from an occupied land and keep the land safe from wild beasts, the trees cut, if fit for timber, being handed over to the Forest Department. As it is necessary to clear the jungle every year and as it may not be possible to obtain the Deputy Commissioner's orders every time, orders are requested that the jungle may be cleared with the knowledge of the village authorities, trees fit for timber being cut and handed over to the Forest Department.

Dewan's reply.—When once the jungle is cleared with the Deputy Commissioner's permission under the existing rules, no further permission need be obtained for the annual or more frequent clearing of the undergrowth upon the same area. An explanatory Circular Order will be issued on the subject.

Subject No. 30.

Kiribidaru and thin
Hebbidaru.

Summary of discussion.—The seigniorage on "Kiribidarus" (small bamboos) is 4 annas per 100. These do not exist in the Koppa Taluk. What people use there is a smaller species of "Hebbidaru" (large bamboos), which are far inferior to the "Hebbidaru" proper, but which nevertheless are charged with a seigniorage of 2 Rs. per 100. The smaller species of "Hebbidarus" should be classed and rated as "Kiribidarus."

Dewan's reply.—The Inspector General of Forests will be instructed to enquire into circumstances of the locality and to issue needful orders accordingly.

Subject No. 31.

Hulbanni and
boundary marks in
Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Grazing in Government land was never farmed out before the Survey Settlement in the Koppa Taluk. After the settlement it used to be sold by auction field by field year by year, till recently when the existing system was introduced, viz., of farming out the hulbanni as a whole to the village community on an average of two years' realizations. But the raiyats have been repairing and maintaining free of cost to Government the boundary marks on Government waste lands. The hulbanni may therefore be given free as compensation for repair of boundary marks.

Dewan's reply.—Rule No. XXX of the recently issued rules under the Land Revenue Code is based upon a sound principle. The repair and maintenance of boundary marks on